(Lio Years.) THE (No. 4[illegible])

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1796.

HAGUE, *May* 8.

By a letter from Stockholm, dated the 30th April, it appears, that they are still making preparation for war throughout that country. Their squadrons, consisting of rowers, galleys, and gun boats, will soon be in readiness and be commanded by admiral Sieding, brother of their ambassador at Petersburg. The grand fleet, consisting of about thirty sail at Carlscroon, will be soon ready for sea, commanded by admiral Nordenskield. Baron Stockelberg will have the command of the land force, consisting of about 10,000 men, which army the inhabitants of Finland are fully inclined to double, in case of necessity.

BRUSSELS, *May* 9.

The Austrians take all necessary precautions to defend themselves, though they seem not to be inclined to another attack. They have raised large batteries and strongly manned the island before Vallendar, which port they declare they will defend until the last moment.

The French likewise have strongly fortified the island opposite Newied.

General Marceau, who commands the right wing of the army on the Sambre and Meuse, having brought his troops into such a position by particular movements upon the Houdspruck, that the Austrian generals thought necessary to inquire into the reason, which they have received from the French to their satisfaction, viz. "on account of the *victories gained in Italy by the French, the troops are very much encouraged, waiting for similar triumphs.*"—The Austrian generals, mean time, make all possible speed to put themselves in a state of defence, but do not appear desirous of making the first attack.

AMSTERDAM, *May* 11.

Yesterday at noon we had the proclamation as follows:—The commonalty of Amsterdam, with that stability with which they always have inspired their fellow citizens, having been informed, that a great many of the inhabitants of the city, the greatest part of them belonging to the militia which forms the artillery, have been so audacious, several days past, as to make several attempts to subdue the defenceless citizens without the walls of the city, their intention being to disturb and abuse the citizens, by which their persons and property would have been brought into imminent danger.

Therefore the magistrates after mature deliberation, have found it necessary to dismiss the militia, artillery, and all the citizens who have neglected to perform their duty; dismissing likewise, the colonels, captains, lieutenants and all the subaltern officers of the rioters.

The magistrates ordered them to bring their arms before the committee, at 6 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at a place by them appointed, that they might be deposited in the military stores. The magistrates also expressly forbid the officers of all ranks to wear any side arms or other defensive weapons whatsoever, under penalty of the severest punishment. However, these orders of the magistrates have not been regarded by the five companies of the artillery, consisting of five hundred men, one third of which only returned their arms. A body of them assembled yesterday afternoon in the fields, from whence they marched to town, with drawn swords, being joined by a great number of citizens, and posted themselves opposite the city hall, in spite of a very powerful guard, which was reinforced by the cavalry. At half past 6 o'clock they sent a message to the assembled magistrates, the result of which is as yet unknown. In the mean time the mob repaired to the prison, and by force liberated all the prisoners, and committed many other outrages; but there was no blood shed.

PARIS, *May* 6.

The news from Italy seems to be very interesting. They estimate the loss of the allies, in the different actions, at more than 22,000 men, as well killed as prisoners. In Mondovi they have found corn and hay in great plenty, and provisions of all kinds plenty. After the defeat of the 21st of April, general Colli posted himself, with the Sardinian army under his command, near Arcouta, towards Coni, Cheraces, and Fossano. We suppose our armies will endeavour to extend their operations rather towards Turin than Lombardy, as the Austrians have much more cavalry there.

The victories have caused great disturbances in the government of Turin; different persons have been arrested, and they seem to be afraid of an insurrection.

Extract of a letter from citizen Buonaparte, commissioner of the directory, to his friends, members in Paris, the 3d Floreal (April 23).

"I have received letters from my brother. You know that he is come up to all his engagements, advanced to within four days journey of Turin, which he intends to attack the next night. The king of Sardinia has sent to my brother a minister of state, to ask a cessation of arms. He was received in the middle of the field; and, after having heard his proposals, received for answer—"I shall now offer you my proposals; yours are inadmissible;—I propose, in the name of the committee appointed by the directory of my country, and expect you to perform it immediately, that to-morrow morning Turin be delivered up to me; my first aide-de-camp will tell you my terms. Mean-time I prepare for the siege of Turin."

"This spirited proceeding has frightened the Sardinian minister; he returned to Turin, and soon came back with the treaty which my brother had offered to him.

"On the same day the unconquerable places Coni, Tortona, and Alexandria were to be delivered up to the French army. All the Sardinian troops were to separate from the Austrian army, and the cessation of arms was left to the decision of the committee.

"These terms were immediately acceded to. We are in possession of Piedmont. In case the committee is inclined for peace, we can march through the states of Sardinia, in the Milanese, and Lombardy. If our progresses continue, we shall have all the forts in our power, and in twenty-four hours Sardinia will be a kingdom no more. My brother has sent his first aide-de-camp to Paris. He passed through Turin, where they bestowed honours upon him. It is only four days and an half since he left Turin. Yesterday the committee resolved to give my brother full power to make peace, or to continue the war. To-morrow two commissioners from Sardinia are expected here."

May 7. Seventeen rebels belonging to the legion of Police, which has excited considerable disturbances of late, have been condemned to be shot, and have suffered accordingly on the plains of Grenelle.

May 8. The terrorists have not yet renounced their designs on the legion of Police. The day before yesterday, in the Champs Elysees, their orators were loudly haranguing the legion on chairs. They invited them to knock down all those whom they called spies; that is, all the men who inform the government of the manœuvres of the anarchists.

The soldiers of the legion, excited by their discourse, directed their march towards the Thuilleries, and there traversed several quarters to the number of three or four hundred men singing different airs, and insulting the peaceable citizens. Arrived at the garden of the ci-devant Palais Royal, they formed themselves into groups, and some of them moved to send a deputation of four soldiers to demand the liberty of their comrades detained for the rebellion of the legion of Police. The proposition was adopted. We are assured the minister of Police has taken the necessary steps to prevent such scenes in future: they have always preceded the most serious movements.

May 10. Peace will be made, within a week, with the king of Sardinia, upon such terms as the directory shall please to impose. Persons the best informed assure us, that this will not be the only peace; and that the leader of Austria, desirous to prevent the devastation and conquest of the Milanese, has already sought a renewal of the negotiations, upon the basis pointed out by the directory in its answer to Mr. Wickham.

The plenipotentiaries of the king of Sardinia will be presented to the directory on the next Decadi.

The army of the Alps, under the command of Kellerman, has formed a junction with the army of Italy, and they are both going to enter the Milanese. The king of Sardinia had also proposed an armistice to Kellerman to last five days after the breaking off of the negotiation, should such an event unfortunately take place. It appears that this proposal was acceded to, which enabled Kellerman to form a junction with Buonaparte.

The count de Revel, and another Piedmontese, are the persons sent by the Sardinian monarch to negotiate a peace with the directory.

It appears certain, that the emperor had not more than 55,000 men to defend Lombardy and the Milanese. Many of these perished in the first actions, the rest have been defeated and are flying before an army of 50,000 conquering French.

May 11.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Datilh.

NANTES, 2d Floreal.

"Almost all the communes from Nantes to Ancenis have surrendered their arms.

"The Deputies, Valeri, Jousselin, Fayet, all chiefs of the army of Stoffles, have come in with their arms, and have promised submission to the laws of the French republic."

Extract of a letter from general Debel, to general Hoche.

NANTES, 3d Floreal.

"The Chouans are beginning to their dissolution in the department of the Lower Loire. I ordered a general affair of posts, to be made on the 18, which was productive of the happiest effects.

"The question with the royal army at present is, whether they shall disperse in detachments, or in a mass."

If a letter from Milan may be credited, the archduke has sent a confidential agent to the emperor, to represent to him the imminent danger which threatens Lombardy, and the necessity of making peace.

LONDON, *May* 16.

This morning advices were received in town, from admiral Duncan's fleet cruising in the North Seas, by which it appears he has taken the Dutch frigate Argo, of 44 guns, a brig of 18, and driven two armed brigs on shore near the mouth of the Texel.

The Zephyr sloop of war, of 14 guns, captain Lawrie, and the Hawk, of 16, captain Hale, arrived at Leith on Friday last, with five Dutch fishing smacks, taken by them during their cruize.

Brigadier-general Strut, who was so severely wounded in gallantly repulsing the repeated attack of the French at St. Vincent's arrived in the Hinchinbrook packet from the West-Indies; he brought over dispatches from the commander in chief, and on Saturday had an audience of field-marshal the duke of York. The brigadier had lost his leg just above the knee, and has still a slug remaining unextracted in his side.

Our correspondent at Framlington writes, that on Monday last there was the greatest fall of snow in the vicinity of that place ever remembered by the oldest man living there.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 17.

Admiralty-Office, May 17.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Colpoys, dated on board his majesty's ship Loudon, at Spithead, the 14th instant, to Mr. Nepean, secretary to the admiralty.

I herewith transmit you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, copies of two letters received from captain Foote, of his majesty's ship Niger, giving me an account of his proceedings at different times I detached him in shore on the coast of France.

Niger, near the Penmarks, April 27.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that from the time I made the signal of the chace being an enemy's cruiser, I continued working towards her. By sunset our shot reached her, and shortly after, the signal being made for three fathoms, I anchored within half cable's length of a rock, (most of which was covered at high water) and a mile from the main land; a spring was got upon the cable, and a constant fire kept up till nine o'clock, when I sent Messrs. Long and Thompson, the first and third lieutenants, Mr. Morgan, master's mate, and Mr. Patton, midshipman, in the barge and cutters, with their crews and six marines, giving directions to lieutenant Long to set fire to the vessel, if he could not bring her off. At half past ten the boats returned, with a second captain, a midshipman, and 26 men, having so effectually performed this service, that at twenty-nine minutes past twelve she blew up. It was with great difficulty they got along side the enemy, the tide have ebbed considerably, and they experienced a very obstinate resistance, the greatest part of the crew having remained on board, several of whom lost their lives.—She proved a corvette, lugger rigged, called L'Ecurial, mounting 18 four pounders, commanded by Monf. Rouffeau, having 105 men on board.—She was coppered and had only been launched two year.

(Signed) E. J. FOOTE.

Enclosed is a return of the wounded officers, seamen and marines.

Return of wounded on board his majesty's ship Niger, April 26.

Lieutenant-Long, first lieutenant, severely wounded on the head and hand.

Mr. James Patton, midshipman, on the head.

Three seamen and two marines slightly wounded.

(Signed) E. J. FOOTE.

Niger, at sea, May 8.

SIR,

In compliance with the orders which I had the honour to receive from you on the 4th instant, I stood for the French coast, and seven o'clock the next morning fetched close in with the eastern part of the Isle Dieu, where I discovered, and immediately gave chace to and run ashore, a French schooner and sloop. The schooner was consequently obliged; the sloop, laden with wine and brandy, was brought off and taken in tow; but in a short time she became so water logged that I scuttled her.

NEW-YORK, *June* 6.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated 9 May—June 27.

"The 5th of this month (24th June) a division of fleet (one ship) sailing up that commodore, with those that accompanied the commissaries, arrived at

the port of the Cape. The news from France is good—the enemies are defeated on every side.

"The internal troubles of this colony are finally at an end, so it respects serious alarms; the chiefs of the revolters are sent to France; Villate is of the number; and what is very happy for us is, that we have been obliged to spill no more blood. Pardon on one side, to those who lay down their arms, and a formidable army, well organised, and ready to go against those who refuse to do it, on the other; these are measures which have happily succeeded.

"The English in turn will now feel the impetuosity of the republican bayonets, which had been diverted from their true objects by the interior commotions. Our attention will now solely be fixed against the English, who have themselves come to awaken and unite us, by attacking fort Bombard, which, guarded by a small national corps, was obliged to surrender after four hours resistance. The attention of general Toussant was immediately drawn to this point, and precautions are taken to prevent this little advantage being of any consequence to the enemy, by cutting off all communication. On the third we attacked and took fort Pleiss, which communicated with fort Bombard and the Mole; in which affair 102 English and impious emigrants who defended it, and refusing to surrender, were killed; we lost 30 men.

"The culture of the plantations of St. Domingo already recommence; and if the enemies to our present public affairs do not create new troubles, every circumstance inspires new hopes of future prosperity.

"I forgot an anecdote which appeared singular to me: fifteen of the English cavalry, in a sortie from the Mole, bound to fort Bombard, fell in with one of our ambuscades (not knowing the communication was cut off) and seven of them were left dead on the field of battle; among whom was found a woman with a musket on her shoulder."

A gentleman of this city obligingly favoured the editor with a Newry paper of the 11th of May, containing the following particulars of the ship America, belonging to this port:

NEWRY, May 11.

On Tuesday evening last arrived at Warren point, the ship America, capt. Palmer, laden with flaxseed from New-York, which port she left the 10th of February. On the 14th she encountered a severe gale, which continued with increasing violence till the 22d—about 3 o'clock P. M. in lat. 39, 58, long. 47, 50, a large sea struck the ship, stove in her dead lights, and laid her on her beam ends, she was filling fast with water when another sea (as they suppose) struck her, by which she righted, but how dreadful the prospect, six of the best seamen swept overboard, and clinging to pieces of the wreck, masts, rigging, boats, anchors, bowsprit, head, stern, and quarter rails, binnacle, kitchen, water and harness casks, even the timber heads, all were gone close by the decks.—The first exertions were directed to the unfortunate men who were struggling with the waves, but they could save only one, five perished. In three days they were able to shape their course for the Western Islands, distant about 1200 miles, having converted one of the remaining anchor-stocks into a tiller, some spars into jury-masts, and in 21 days arrived at Fayal—in five weeks were refitted, and on last Saturday morning made the S. E. coast of Ireland, at night struck the tail of Wicklow sands, but was soon got off—On Monday night she ran on Sheep rock inside Carlingford bar, where she struck, every moment expected to go to pieces, when she was saved by the great, uncommon, and highly praise worthy exertions of James Read, Esq; surveyor of Carlingford, who instantly double manned the king's shallop, and armed with every necessary for the ship's protection, collected all the vessels, small craft and boats, at or near Carlingford, and got along side the ship by break of day—he instantly proceeded to lighten her, by which means she got off the rocks, and her cargo saved. Mr. Read saw her safe into port, where she is now discharging the remainder of her cargo.

July 22.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, 23d Floreal, May 19.

Yesterday the council of five hundred ratified the treaty with Sardinia. The council of Ancients are employed in the examination of the treaty.

7th Prairial, May 26.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia, equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed, the Executive Directory in the name of the French republic, citizen Charles de Lacroix, minister of the external relations, and his majesty the king of Sardinia, M. M. Chevalier de Revel, and de Tonso, to treat in their names the conditions requisite to re-establish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between the French republic and the king of Sardinia—all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the time of the signing of the present treaty.

2. The king of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalesced powers against the French republic, to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or in money to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.

3. The king of Sardinia renounces purely and simply for ever, for himself, his successors, and allies, in favour of the French republic, to all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Brasil.

4. The boundaries between the kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the pole nearest to the side of Piedmont, the heights and the platforms of the mountains and other places hereinafter mentioned, and also the intermediate height and platforms, viz. beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny, Joix, the dukedom of Aoste and Valars, to the extent of Glacier or Curced Mounts.

1. The summit of the Alps to the east of Colmayor.

2. Little St. Bernard and the hospital which is situated thereon.

3. The summits of mount Alban, Col de Cresuce, and mount Mercenu.

4. In turning a little to the south, the summits of Celen and Cavat.

5. The great mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the Lake.

6. Little mount Cenis.

7. The summits that separate the valley of Bardonache from Valderpries.

8. Mount Genevere.

9. The summits which separate the valley of Quiero from those of Caudois.

10. The mount of Ciso.

11. The Col Maurin.

12. The mountain of Argentiere.

13. The rivers of Ybaette and Sure.

14. The mountains which divide the vallis of Stured and Gesse, and those of St. Etienne or Tines, St. Martin or Leazubie, Tende or Roye

15. Roche Barbon on the boundaries of the republic of Geneva—If any communes, habitations or portions, of the territories of the said communes, were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they shall continue to make a part of the territory of the French republic, without affecting the present article.

5. The king of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French republic to remain within his kingdom; he may nevertheless retain in his service, emigrants from the departments of mount Blanc and of maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and manœuvres tending to affect the internal safety of the republic.

6. The king of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French republic for anterior causes to this time.

7. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favoured in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean-time all communications and commercial matters shall be re-established.

8. The king of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their political opinions—all suits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are abolished—all their property, real and personal, or the value of them if they have been sold, shall be restored without delay. It shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.

9. The French republic and his majesty the king of Sardinia engage to give up all sequestered revenue or seized property, confiscated, detained or sold from the citizens or subjects of the other power, on account of the present war, and to admit them respectively to exercise legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.

10 All the prisoners respectively taken, shall be delivered one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The sick and wounded shall continue to be taken care of in the respective hospitals,—they shall be delivered on their recovery.

11. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage through its territories to the troops of another power.

12. Besides the fortresses of Coni, Ceva and Tortona, and of the territory which the troops of the republic now do or are to occupy—they shall have possession of the fortresses of Exiles, Aisette, Suze, Brunette, Chateau Dauphin and Alexandria—to which last place Valence shall be substituted should the general in chief of the French republic prefer it.

13. The places and territory herein above mentioned, shall be restored to the king of Sardinia on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the republic and his majesty, of a general peace, and of the establishing the boundary line of the frontiers.

14. The territories in possession of the troops of the republic, and which are definitively to be restored, shall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian majesty, but shall be subject to the levy of the military contributions and loans of provisions, as forage which may be required for the wants of the French army.

15. The fortifications of Brunette and Suze, as well as the intrenchments erected above this town, shall be demolished and destroyed at the expence of his Sardinian majesty, under the inspection of commissaries appointed for that purpose by the executive directory.

The king of Sardinia shall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.

16. The artillery of the occupied places whose destruction is not stipulated by the present treaty, may be employed in the service of the republic, but it shall be restored with the places and at the same time to his Sardinian majesty's the warlike stores and provisions which may be found in them may be used for the service of the French republic without return.

17. The French troops shall enjoy a free passage through the dominions of the king of Sardinia, to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

18. The king of Sardinia accepts from henceforth, the mediation of the French republic, definitively to terminate the differences which have long subsisted between his majesty and the republic of Genoa, and decree upon their respective pretensions.

19. Conformably to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal, of the 3d year, the Batavian republic is comprehended in the present treaty. There shall be peace and amity between the republic and the king of Sardinia. All things shall be restored between them on the same footing they were, previous to the last wars.

20. The king of Sardinia shall cause to be disavowed by his minister near the French republic, the proceedings against the last French ambassador.

21. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one month from the signing of the present treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 15th May, 1796.

(Signed) CHARLES DE LACROIX,
LE CHEVALIER DE REVEL,
LE CHEVALIER TONSO.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, July 20th, 1796.

"Reports are spreading that we have the yellow fever among us, and I believe we have had a few instances of it, but do not find that it increases yet."

Several other letters from New-York contain the like disagreeable information.

The ship Mount Vernon, captured a few weeks ago by the Flying Fish, has arrived at Porto Rico, where the Spanish governor, from some suspicions of the impropriety of her capture, has forbid her being proceeded against as a prize.

We publish the following extract of a letter from Madame De la Fayette, which come to us from a quarter which leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

Extract of a letter from Madame de la Fayette, to general Ferrari, one of the emperor's ministers.

"I am particularly grateful for the regret you express at the impossibility of granting my requests. I made them in the first instance to the commanding officer of Olmutz, because his Imperial majesty had told me to address myself to him—I made them in writing, because I had no means of seeing him.

"I asked first—permission to go *mass*, because I ought to do every thing in my power to go to it, on Sundays and holidays.

"2d.—To be attended occasionally by a servant, because having learnt when at Vienna, that M. Bournonville, Camus, Bancal, and others, conventional prisoners, who had servants, enjoyed here the liberty of seeing them all the day long, I did flatter myself that the same favour might be granted to me for some moments.

"I have also asked that M. de Maubourg and De Puzy might pass some hours with us, because in the different prisons of France, in Robespierre's time, (where, as you know, I have passed sixteen months) I was in the habit of seeing the prisoners communicate with each other.

"I beg pardon, for having in this respect allowed my confidence to carry me too far.

"I confess with great pleasure, *that we agreed to participate all the rigours of M. de la Fayette's prison*, and that this was the only favour we applied for. Our sentiments are still the same, and we repeat with all our hearts, that we are happier with M. de la Fayette, even in this prison, than we should be any where else without him.

"To justify, however, the liberty I have taken with you, I will remind you Sir, that his Imperial majesty in the audience he was pleased to grant me, had the goodness to say to me, that "I should find M. de la Fayette very well treated, and that if I had any request to make, I should be well satisfied with the commanding officer."

"I have also the honour of reminding you, Sir, that his Imperial majesty permitted me to write directly to himself, and to address my letter to the prince of Rosenberg; and, as since we have been shut up, I have been utterly deprived of the means of writing to the emperor, or even to M. Rosenberg, I conceived it my duty to address my requests to you, and beg you will excuse me, if they have appeared somewhat exaggerated to you."

ANNAPOLIS, July 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Niagara, to his correspondent in New York, dated the 15th instant.

"Two months ago this place, the liveliest, the most thronged in Upper Canada, garrisoned by 360 men, reduced to the most lonely in all the province; not a gun to be seen in all the works, nor a particle of any thing left—all is gone. Fifty men under the command of captain Sheaffe, and two subaltern officers, of the 5th regiment, only left to deliver up the fort to the Americans. It is really like a desert, but it is to be hoped will not be long so. We hear the

American troops are for certain on their march, and report says, they are near Buffaloe creek."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. XII.

Non quid fiat, aut quid detur, refert; sed qua mente. Quæ beneficium non in eo quod fit, aut datur consistit sed in ipso animi aut facientis animo.

SENECA.

It matters not what may be the act, or what may be the gift, but what may be the mind. For charity consists not in the act, or gift, but in the will of the giver, or doer.

BANISH not pity from thy breast, O son of man, but let thy soul be the dwelling of humanity.

The name of Nouran was mighty among the people of the east, and the fame of his possessions spread far and wide amongst the kingdoms of the earth. His ships were borne on the bosom of the deep to all the nations of the world. For him the darting beams of the sun filled the mine with treasures; and for him a thousand groves of spice put forth their blossoms, and nodded their lofty heads to the passing breezes of the spring. His palate was refreshed with the soft wines of the west. His palace was filled with all the various luxuries of the east, the west, the north, and the south. A thousand store-houses contained his wealth. But riches alone was the great object of all the actions of Nouran: and yet it was observed that riches brought no pleasure to his soul. To the poor and the needy he never offered relief, and humanity fled far from him. The soul of Nouran was as the sky, when thick clouds hang upon her breast, and peals of thunder rumble from afar. Flashes of lightning darted from his eye; and his face was covered with gloominess and despair. At night he sought for repose, but repose settled afar from him. One day as he sat in a grove of spice trees, reflecting on his situation, and torn with all the evil passions which dwelt in his breast, he thus burst forth: "O Providence, why am I thus doomed to droop, like the tender flower of the garden when the sickly beams of the scorching sun fall upon it? Why am I shunned by man as some pernicious monster of the forest? Where has fled that joy which sparkled in the eyes of those who approached me? My officers come unto me, but their cheeks are covered with the paleness of fear; they speak unto me, but their tongues faulter with diffidence. Are not my coffers filled with gold? Are not my store-houses filled with all the commodities of the world? And is not my table covered with all the luxuries of every nation? Why then is Nouran more unhappy than the meanest of mankind?" Nouran raises up his eyes, when he sees before him, crowned with radiance, Selinac, genius of reproof. "O presumptuous Nouran, says Selinac, why dost thou ask of Heaven the cause of thy unhappiness? or why dost thou dare to tax Providence with injustice? Dost thou think that because more rich, thou art more exempt from trouble than the meanest of man? Our benevolent creator has formed us after the same image, and has placed us on the same equality of condition. On some he bestows wealth and greatness, but he bestows them not to raise man above the condition of his fellow-citizens. No, our good and all seeing maker has bestowed them for more noble purposes; he has given man these to display his virtue, to assist the needy, and to become the generous protector of the helpless. And where they tend to raise him above the condition of others, and where they are sought for as serving to afford grandeur and pleasure alone, they become more useless than the sands of the sea shore. And, indeed, the man who does not employ his wealth on proper objects, is more despised by God than the meanest of the brute creation. Our wise creator has, therefore, to make charity and humanity prevalent amongst man, made the disposition of our souls such, as to cause the most agreeable of human joys to flow from the exercise of them. How happy then should they be whose situations in life enable them to be such constant exercisers of them? But alas! how doubly miserable must they be, who, notwithstanding such situations, renounce all sense of humanity.

"Ask then thy soul, O Nouran, what have been the objects of thy riches? When did thy liberal hand stretch forth the charitable morsel to the poor? or when was thy purse opened to relieve the distressed? Thou hast longed for wealth, thou hast received it; thou hast strived after greatness, thou hast become as the strong oak of the mountain, whose roots are deep in the ground. But thy shadow has been, as the shadow of the pomegranate, when the days of its youth are flown, and its arms are robbed of their dark green leaves. Let then thy branches shoot forth unto the heaven; let them be a dwelling place for charity; and let them afford a shade to the helpless. Then shall joy gladden thy soul."

Thus spake Selinac, angel of the sky, and departed —cloathed in a cloud of darkness.

Nouran remains thoughtful. His soul is wrapt in gloominess. His red eyes roll about, as the eyes of the angry lion when the dart of the huntsman strikes him from afar. "And is this the mean, says he, by which I am to obtain my happiness? Must I lay open my coffers to the poor? Must I part with that for which alone life is worthy of enjoyment?" Here the thought of parting with his wealth wrung his soul with the most excruciating torment, and a torrent of tears poured forth from his eyes.

He rises. He walks with unequal steps to his dwelling.

Night now came on; and Nouran spent it, tossed in his mind betwixt a multitude of resolutions. At one moment he determines to follow the words of Selinac: but immediately the love of wealth flashes across his mind; he renounces them. But he recollects that Selinac had represented joy as the concomitant of charity; he resolves to make the experiment.

Accordingly the following morning he rises from his bed. He unlocks the door of his palace; he beholds his door surrounded with distressed. They all dread to ask for relief, for they know his avarice; but their looks beseech him. He calls unto him the nearest; for he dreads to give unto all; and gives unto them, each, a piece of silver, in value about a half of a ducat. Nouran then retired to his chamber; but reflecting upon his late donations, his mind was hurt within him; because of the loss of his money: nor does he obtain that happiness which he expected. Retiring then to the grove, where he had seen Selinac the day before, he thus poured forth: "And is this the happiness, O Selinac, which I was taught by you to expect? Thou hast ordered me to convert my riches to charity, my purse has been opened to the needy; thou hast ordered me to humanity, I have endeavoured to wipe the eyes of the miserable of their tears. Thou hast promised me that my soul should be enlivened with the rays of joy and happiness; but my soul has been as the mountain of Taurus, when the dark clouds of the tempest rest upon it. My mind is, as the raging of the stormy ocean of India, when its waves are dashed by the violent winds of the east. Why then, O Selinac, dost thou order me to seek for happiness where it can not be found? Or why dost thou sport with my sufferings?"

Nouran beholds before him Selinac, who with a stern mildness thus addressed him: "Thy words, O Nouran, are true, but the fault has been in thyself. Thy purse has indeed been opened to relieve the distresses of the poor; but happiness has not covered thee with her wings, because thy gifts were not dictated by humanity. Thy soul was overshadowed with darkness; and thou thoughtest to drive it away by giving to distress; but thy heart was insensible as the rock which hangs on the side of Caucasus, to pity; and thy soul was tortured at thy liberality. Humanity consists not, Nouran, in external acts of beneficence; the breast must glow with generosity, and the soul melt to the soft notes of pity. It is then the rapturous joy diffuses itself through the soul, when the heart gladdens, as you behold the object of your charity relieved from distress; when then mind forgets every lesser consideration, and smiles in your beneficence. Then teach generosity to thy soul, O son of man; let thy presents pour forth, unmuddied by the spirit of selfish interest; and let thy eyes be dim'd with tears at the plaintive notes of woe." Thus spake Selinac and departed.

Nouran raises from the ground. His look is thoughtful. A secret happiness seems to break through the gloominess of his soul, as when the moon is covered with a cloud which dims but does not eclipse her light. His countenance shows that he looks to better days.

Whilst Nouran walked toward his dwelling, a voice, which issued forth from one of the avenues that led to the palace, thus met his ear:—"O Lord! how hard it is to climb the tiresome hill of life! How uneven, how slippery are its paths! Blooming, as the joyful flower of the vernal morn, my youth was spent in happiness and joy. My smiles were courted by the youth of the east; and my praises were sounded by the lyres of many bards. But, doomed to become the child of sorrow and adversity, I wander without a habitation, and seek a scanty subsistence from the charity of others. O man, thou wert made for man, but how far art thou from fulfilling the intention for which thou wert made! How few possess a spirit of beneficence; and how blind are the rich to objects of charity! The strength of Nouran is as the strength of the sea, which is made by the flowing of many waters; but how few feel the benefits of his strength! The poor pine away under his eye for sustenance; yet his hand refuseth the charitable morsel. I have applied unto him, but my suit has been rejected; I have knelt unto him, but have been spurned from his feet. I die for bread, O my Lord! receive me to thy bosom." Nouran's bosom was wrung with shame; and was melted to pity. "But thou shalt not die, O daughter of man; lo! Nouran shall preserve thee. He flies to her, he bears her in his bosom to his palace, whilst his tears bedew her emaciated form. His own hand prepares the food to relieve her hunger. His humanity raises her, as the waters of the gardiner raise the lilly of the vale of the mount of Lebanon, when its roots are withered, and its leaves are parched by the scorching heat of the sun. He soon beholds her flourishing in health; and he makes her mistress of one of the repositories of his treasures.

Nouran felt joys untasted before. Now, for the first time, were the strings of his soul touched by the soft fingers of pity. His heart became softened within him. He causes to be published throughout the kingdoms of India, that the house of Nouran is the receptacle of the needy. His strength is the strong hold of the poor, and his arm is the arm of the helpless. He hears the praises of all around him; and he gladdens at the joys about him. One day as he was comparing his present with his former situation, he thus spake: "Why, O Selinac, have I been so long ignorant of true happiness? Why have I placed my delight in grandeur and pomp? Why have I turned mine ear from the distresses of the poor? Where is that which can confer happiness like the joys of benevolence? When in wealth I placed my strength, and hardened my heart to pity, my soul was darkened with misery; but humanity has chased it away, as the sun chases away the darkness of the night. My soul is as the bosom of the deep, when the voice of the strong wind is hushed, and stillness rests upon the seas. But to thee, O Selinac, let me ever offer up my adorations, adorations too small for thy services. O let man, great God, but once to take of joys like mine, to let the voice of pity but once to come unto his heart! O——.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 6th of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ONE undivided half of the sloop HOPE, as she now lays in the Dock, being a part of the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, she is a square stern'd vessel, built at West river in the year 1784, burthen thirty three tuns, in good repair. She may be viewed on application to captain JOHN SANDS, who owns the other half. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay,

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the many evils and inconveniencies that arise from my servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertisement, others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal prosecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that sort will be requisite.

July 20, 1796. J. HALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796. 10 [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a devidend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of
MICHAEL PUE, deceased.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Wanted Immediately,

A NEGRO WOMAN (without a young child) in a small family, to whom generous wages will be given. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

July 21, 1796. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of St. Mary's county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of October next, those who do not exhibit their claims on or before that day will be considered as excluded afterwards.

HENRY MILES, Administrator.

2

Annapolis, July 19, 1796.

TAKEN up, on the shore of Kent Island, a small BATTEAU, built with oak timbers, has mulberry row-locks, an iron chain fixed to her bow, and a scull hole through her stern. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, first proving his property and paying charges.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Junr.

2

Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as superintendent in a retail store, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office. 3X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. THOMAS GIBBS, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on his breast with the girth. The above reward will be given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, paid by

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up by the firſt of October next.

MRS. W. D. ADDISON, Primroſe-hill; John Aſhburn, Anne-Arundel county.

Mrs. Brice, Suſanna Brewer, William Brogden (3), James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapolis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joſeph Barnes, Kent Iſland.

Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, John Callahan (2), Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Conwall, near London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Elizabeth Dowſon, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Duvall (5), John Davidſon (2), Dawſon and Co. Bennett Darnall, care of William Cooke, Richard Daws, Annapolis; Hy. Hall Dorſey, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwinn, Annapolis. Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Miſs P. Gilliſs, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwinn (4), John M. Gantt, Jacob Grayhill, Thomas Graham, William Gilmur, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treaſurer, Samuel H. Howard, Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderſon (5), at Mrs. Heſſelius's; Rezin Hammond, care of Mrs. Arquhar, Richard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Harriſon, Cedar Grove; Richard Harriſon, Herring Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnſon, Weſt river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2), Thomas Liſbey, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hard, at Mrs. Dowſon's, James Mackubin, Luther Martin (2), John May, Gilbert Murdock, Annapolis; Mrs. Moſcrop, near Annapolis.

Eaſther Naſh, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis.

Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's, Margaret Pryſe, Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryſe, Mr. Pealch, Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, Weſt river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's, Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Reigal, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith, John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Treaſurer of the Weſtern Shore, John A. Thomas, in his abſence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Waſhington Van Bibber, Thomas Unſworth, Annapolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3), near Pig Point.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the money.

July 1, 1796.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Port-Tobacco, 30th June, 1796.

JOHN ADDISON, Daphne Alexander, Burd Aſhton, jun. John Barnes, 2, Ann Brown. Benjamin Cawood, Mrs. B. Conter, Thomas C. Clements. Francis B. Franklin. Mrs Eleanor Ann Hamilton, John Haw. Baſil Jones, 2. John Knox. Miſs Ann Lee, Thomas Leſtwich. Mary Morton, Ignatius Matthews, Mary Morris. Joſeph Pye. John Smith, Michael J. Stone, 3, Meſſrs. J. H. Stone & Co. Alexander Scott, 2, Joſeph M. Semmes, Cloe Stoddart. John Tayloe. William Wilkinſon, 2.

MATTHEW BLAIR, P. M.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in South river neck, a negro man named GEORGE, about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, large featured, ſpecially the feet, a remarkable good ſet of teeth, with a ſimple ſmiling countenance when ſpoken to; had on and took with him two of nabrig ſhirts, two white ditto, one pair trouſers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relations in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to Philadelphia, it is therefore preſumed he will make that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may ſay he belongs to the eſtate of JAMES MAYO, of ſaid county, having formerly lived in that family. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

RICHARD BATTEE.

Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1796.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber, having moved into the country, wiſhes to diſpoſe of his property in the city of Annapolis, to wit, his late dwelling houſe in School-ſtreet, near the ſtadt-houſe, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, and three tenements in Church-ſtreet, near the church; likewiſe a lot of four and a quarter acres of land, within the juriſdiction of the ſaid city, on which ſtands a wind-mill, ſtable, carriage houſe, and a ſmall dwelling houſe, likewiſe a large garden paled in, the whole enclоſed with a poſt and rail fence; this lot will be divided into ſmall lots if more ſuitable to the purchaſers, or ſold altogether, as may beſt ſuit. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may ſee the property by applying to Mr. RICHARD MACKUBIN, in Annapolis, and the terms, which will be eaſy, may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Who has ſtill on hand ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, which he will ſell low. Apply to Mr. Richard Mackubin.

A. C.

Rhode River, June 22, 1796. 6w

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed us, the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a canal through the city of Waſhington, from the Patowmack to the Eaſtern Branch harbour. The following is the ſcheme of No. I.

Viz—			
1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raiſed for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commiſſioners have taken the ſecurities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as ſoon as the tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, February 9, 1796.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th inſtant, negro DANIEL, thirty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very ſmall and feet remarkably long for one of his ſize; he has loſt a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his eſcape a new cotton jacket and trouſers of the ſame, an under waiſtcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro ſhoes, cut down a ſmall diſtance before to prevent them from preſſing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the ſoles and heels, and an old pair of yarn ſtockings; his wool is ſhort, having been not long ſince cut off. He has been ſeveral times on theſe trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leeſburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July laſt. It is expected he will change his dreſs, and that he may have a paſs, as he had when laſt out one, which he ſays he had from a perſon in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a leſs diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more reſpectfully requeſted to ſettle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly informed, that compulſory meaſures, of neceſſity, will be purſued, if they neglect this laſt notice, to which the ſubſcriber ſolicitouſly hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of gold and ſilver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and ſteel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Caſtors, Candleſticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will ſell low for caſh.

Annapolis, May 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by act of aſſembly to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to ſubſcribers, that attendance will be given by ſaid commiſſioners on Monday the 29th day of Auguſt, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpoſe of receiving, in gold or ſilver, one fifth part of each perſons ſubſcription, of whatever further part the ſubſcribers may think proper to advance.

Any perſon neglecting to pay his ſaid one ſixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his ſubſcription, in conformity to the act of aſſembly for eſtabliſhing this Bank.

N. B. As ſoon as the returns from the different counties in the ſtate are received, an alphabetical liſt of the ſtockholders will be publiſhed.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thouſand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inſt. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, ſlender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly paſſes amongſt thoſe who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a ſmall ſcar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be diſcovered on cloſe examination, and has ſeveral warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dreſſes himſelf remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for ſeveral purſes in Virginia and Maryland. He ſtole and carried off with him a ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſix years old laſt ſpring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is ſome reaſon to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware ſtate, and paſs himſelf as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS ſhall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horſe, if ſecured ſo that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about ſeven months old; ſhe has been accuſtomed both to domeſtic ſervices and to the work of a farm, and will be ſold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A BRICK HOUSE, ſituated on School-ſtreet, in this city, lately occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſquire, it has eight rooms, beſides the garret, a kitchen and cellar underneath, with a ſtable ſufficient for twelve horſes. Any perſon inclinable to rent or purchaſe are requeſted to apply to

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, June 22, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next Auguſt term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLONLISK CARROLL'S ISLAND.

N. CARROLL.

June 22, 1796.

To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY'S POINT, at preſent in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this ſtate, with negroes, ſtock, and plantation utenſils, or without the ſtock, as may be moſt agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling houſe and every neceſſary out houſe; there is to be ſown about 100 buſhels of wheat. Alſo a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WELSH, with three negroes, a good dwelling houſe, and other improvements. Theſe farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all ſorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north ſide of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the ſouth ſide thereof. For terms apply to captain MARBURY, at Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, at Eaſton, Talbot county.

DAVID KERR.

June 25, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE LEVELY, late of Baltimore-town, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; alſo, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate will pleaſe to furniſh them, legally authenticated, for ſettlement.

ELIZABETH LEVELY, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. I will rent the front SHOPS, the one now occupied in the watch and clock making buſineſs, the other is well calculated for a ſilverſmith. There being a number of watches which have been in the ſhop ſome years, the owners are requeſted to call and pay the bills on them, or they will be ſold at public ſale.

Baltimore, June 11, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.